

**Duck Hawk eyries in southern states.**—During a study of the breeding range of the Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) in southern states, several findings were made which are worthy of record. On April 23, 1942, an eyrie was found in a gorge in northwestern Georgia. Although suspected as a breeding bird in Georgia (Eyles, 1936), this seems to be the first recorded nesting. Three eyases about four weeks old occupied a recessed ledge beneath an overhang on a cliff. The whole forest area had been recently burned out and smoke still hung in the ravines, yet the eyrie seemed to be unaffected by the conflagration.

Although the nesting of Duck Hawks in trees has been reported in Kansas and Illinois (Goss, 1878; Ridgway, 1889) and more recently in Tennessee (Ganier, 1932; Bellrose, 1937), apparently the nests were examined only from the ground. On April 20, 1942, a nesting site in northwestern Tennessee was rediscovered in an extensive swamp. The eyrie was the broken-off top of a giant dead cypress, seven feet in diameter at water level, and sixty feet high. Two eyas falcons, nearly four weeks old, occupied the floor of the open top, which resembled a huge cask half filled with decayed wood, feathers and bones. A small deciduous tree growing in the rubble furnished shade. While the eyases were being photographed and banded, the parent falcons protested with their familiar scolding cackle.

A second tree nest, also in a broken-top cypress, in a slough in northeastern Louisiana, was visited on May 11, 1942. This eyrie is considerably farther south than any hitherto reported in the eastern United States, and constitutes the first recorded nesting in Louisiana.

The writers are attempting to gather more information concerning the extent of a little-known tree-nesting Duck Hawk population along the Mississippi River system.—RICHARD HERBERT AND ROGER T. PETERSON, *New York City*, AND WALTER R. SPOFFORD, *Vanderbilt University Medical School, Nashville, Tennessee*.

**Duck Hawk at sea.**—On December 15, 1938, en route to the United States from Chile aboard the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's liner 'Reina del Pacifico,' we were between Buenaventura, Colombia and the Panama Canal with the nearest land at least fifty miles to the east. When I went on deck about seven in the morning, the day was overcast and a strong head wind blowing. Everybody was watching a bird, a good-sized hawk, in the rigging. It was not difficult to identify it as a female Duck Hawk. I watched it for some time through the binocular when suddenly it flew away forward perhaps three or four hundred yards, keeping very close to the water and sometimes disappearing between the waves. It turned and came back, bringing in its talons a small sea bird, and alighting on one of the spars, it proceeded to devour its prey. It was impossible to identify the bird caught except to see that it was a small petrel. One of the sailors standing by remarked: "That makes four that she has caught this morning." Half an hour later, the hawk left the ship and did not return.

Migrating land birds frequently pause to rest on ships at sea that happen to be near their migrating route, and it is a daily occurrence to see them aboard during the migrating season. However, it was the first time I had ever seen a migrating bird-of-prey make a ship its headquarters while feeding on ocean birds. It is entirely possible that birds-of-prey that habitually feed on other birds may occasionally rest on ships while eating their victims. There is no reason why they should not do so, but I do not recall ever having seen it mentioned.—D. S. BULLOCK, *Angol, Chile*.